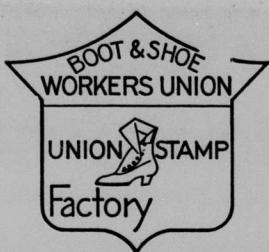


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AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

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SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1913.

No. 6

THE WORKING GIRL

By Charles P. Hardeman.

Seeds are planted, and in time a flower buds forth. It has grown and has thrived in one spot. A suitable abode, a proper place, with the nourishment absorbed from the earth, and with a little care, is necessary to give it life and beauty, fragrance and fruitfulness. It is able to beautify the garden in which it has budded forth, and in which it has matured from a tiny seed. It is able to yield the fruit of its richness.

Take the flower when it is just blooming and transplant it. Away from its most suitable home, away from the forces which gave it nourishment, it may, with extraordinary attention, with continual care, with delicate treatment, it may grow, and become more beautiful and more fruitful, despite the peril in which it may be from the precarious effects of a removal. It is safer, however, unless absolute necessity demands, to keep the flower in the very place of its birth, amidst the same wholesome influences of its adolescence, and under the same nourishment which has instilled in it such exquisite beauty, and which has the efficacy of yet bestowing on it more life and greater vitality. Plant it in earth that is hard and sterile, or among thorns and thistles. Do you suppose it will live where nature never intended it to be? Only a short time will be required for the extinction of its usefulness, and finally, for the extinction of its life.

When anything endowed with life is removed from the place wherein it was intended to be, special care, special protection, and special watchfulness must be given it, else it will not live.

All will agree with me when I say that it was never intended for a girl to leave the home wherein she belongs, in order to work and toil for some purpose of more or less importance. But necessity compels so many of our girls to exhaust their strength and energy, toiling hard to support a widowed mother, or to contribute to the household expenses of a large family, or to lighten the financial burden caused by sickness, or secure for themselves pressing necessities of life. An American girl, with her characteristic generosity and push, cannot stand by and see her little brothers and sisters in want, without raising her hand to help. She must, therefore, leave her household duties; she must be away from the home in which she should be; she must depart from that kind of work which prepares her for wifehood and for motherhood; she must go out and put herself in a situation that gradually wears her out and destroys her usefulness, and leaves her in a nervous and enervated state.

Necessity compels her to be transplanted, and it is our duty to see that she thrives in her new environment and in her new work. She must be guarded and protected like the flower that is removed from its natural place and put amongst thorns and thistles. The thorns and thistles must be destroyed, or she will become too

weak and too enervated for the duties of motherhood. The long hours, the hard work, the small wages, the haughtiness and disrespect, and inconsiderateness of her employer must all be crushed, and crushed forever. She cannot remain strong and healthy when encompassed with such, any more than the flower can thrive when surrounded by noxious weeds or destructive thorns.

It is not sufficient for thorns and thistles to be kept away from our flower if it is to live. It must be taken care of. It has been transplanted, and it needs more attention than it received in its former and natural abode. The same can be said of our working girls. All that is likely to injure their health or to make them nervous should be eliminated. And they should be given the utmost concern and be treated with the greatest kindness. All employers, however prominent, all help, however favored, should give unmeasured consideration and should have perfect respect for the girls who are under their charge.

The girls voluntarily meet the hard fortune which circumstances have placed before them, and do not complain. They are taken from their homes and put in places where they cannot thrive unless they receive special care and special regard from those around them.

The working girl is entitled to the best that we can give. We should make it our business to see that she is granted the best. We should not be satisfied with doing all in our power to protect her and to lighten her burden, but we should exert every possible effort to have others do the same, and to awaken our Legislature to her needs and her inestimable worth.

It cannot be said that most of our girls are treated as they should be by their employers. Hence the necessity of legislative enactments. Most are allowed to work only eight hours. But eight hours of continual, assiduous, and active work for a year or more is sufficient to despoil our girls of their health. Yet work alone is not what they must undergo for one-third of the twenty-four hours of each day. But many of them must suffer the disrespect and overbearance of heartless and shallow employers who look upon their hired girls with utmost contempt, and deem them worthy of not even a kind word. The working girl is dependent, and the employer knows it, and often is despicable enough to impose upon her. For such employers, and there are many of them, laws restraining them are too in severe. They deserve punishment. They deserve punishment of the greatest severity. They have no sense of honor, no manhood, to take advantage of one who is dependent on them, and whom fortune has cast out of her proper place. They must be made to realize that the working girl is an honor to her home, an honor to her community, and an honor to her country. She is a girl whose unselfish heart stirs her on to make sacrifice after sacrifice for her own, and no treatment, no attention, no indulgence is too good for her.

THE GENERAL STRIKE.

XIV. Conclusions.

By Robert Hunter.

(Courtesy of "The National Socialist.")

It is often said that Marx would be a syndicalist if he lived today. His advocacy of political action is due, the syndicalists declare, to the fact that Marx lived before the time of great industrial organization. He was for political action because he did not know the power of direct action. Now nothing could be more absurd than that. Marx was a political actionist because he was convinced of the ineffectiveness of direct action. Before Marx the sole action known to the working class was direct action. He was familiar with Robert Owen's one big union idea, the direct action of the Chartist, the general strike, and all the direct action methods of the early English labor movement. Strikes, riots, sabotage, lock-outs, blacklists, boycotts, one big union, low dues; every method and policy known to modern syndicalism, Marx had seen worked out almost under his very eyes. Never since have the methods of syndicalism undergone such a test. Yet in the face of it all—or probably because of it all—Marx came to the definite conclusion that the one hope of working-class emancipation lay in the capture of public powers. "Every class war," says Plechanoff, "is a political war. In order to do away with feudal society, the rising capitalist had to seize upon political power. In order to do away with capitalist society, the working class must do the same. Its political task is, therefore, traced out for it beforehand by the force of the events themselves, and not by any abstract conditions." I quote this striking statement not only because it comes from a particularly gifted Marxian, but also because it presents admirably the very foundation principle of the modern Socialist movement. There is not an organized body of Socialists in the world that would not subscribe to that view, nor a single leader of prominence that would not declare that since the days of the Communist manifesto, that thought has been the chief guiding principle of Socialism. Marxian Socialism, insofar as it involves political action, is a result of the failure of syndicalism.

Of course, many will declare that while the capture of public powers may be the chief object of the Socialist parties, it should not concern the industrial organizations. They will urge what to them appears more important, the use of the general strike to capture the tools of production. This matter has been fully dealt with elsewhere and I shall not attempt to rehearse conclusions that were clearly developed in earlier papers. The point to be made here is this, that wherever any great strike, properly organized and carried out, has been lost, the failure has been due to the interference of public powers. The English government played a big part in breaking the magnificent general strikes of the thirties and all down through the nineteenth century every great strike that failed, after proper preparations had been made, failed through the aid given by government to the capitalists.

The history of the American Railway Union in this country furnishes us with a striking example of a superb attempt to carry out some of the doctrines of syndicalism. It was an attempt to form a great industrial union of all railroad employees. Mr. Debs and his associates then knew little of Socialism and not one of them placed any particular reliance on political action. The force of actual conditions and the example set before them by the jealousy and craft spirit of the older brotherhoods made them industrial unionists. Their theories were born of the necessities of the situation. And we all know what an immense organization the A. R. U. built up in a few months. Almost at its birth it was the terror of the railroad kings. Unfortunately, however, the members could not be controlled and Mr. Debs

and the associate officers were forced, against their will, to enter upon the great strike of 1894. Although not prepared for a strike of such magnitude, that strike would probably nevertheless have been won had it not been for the United States government.

"It was not the soldiers that ended the strike," testified Mr. Debs before the United States Strike Commission, appointed by the President July 26, 1894, "it was not the old brotherhoods that ended the strike; it was simply the United States courts that ended the strike. Our men were in a position that never would have been shaken under any circumstances if we had been permitted to remain upon the field, remain among them; but once that we were taken from the scene of action and restrained from sending telegrams or issuing the orders necessary, or answering questions, the headquarters were demoralized and abandoned. The men went back to work, and the ranks were broken, and the strike was broken up by the Federal Courts of the United States, and not by the army, and not by any other power, but simply and solely by the action of the United States courts in restraining us from discharging our duties as officers and representatives of the employees. At the time that I was arrested, on the 7th of July, as I remember it, representatives of certain officers of the law, acting under the authority of the Federal officials, raided our headquarters and seized our books and papers and my private unopened correspondence. The clerks remonstrated with the authorities, but they listened to nothing, but insisted upon bundling up everything and taking it away out of the place to the office of the Federal prosecutor."

For the purposes of this discussion, the point in what Mr. Debs says is this: When the people have lost all control of public powers, when those powers remain at the disposal of a monarch, or of a clique, or of a class, when the laws, the courts, the armies, and the press are owned and controlled by the capitalists, the general strike has not the slightest possibility of success. "The general strike has attained whole or partial success only," says Vandervelde, "when it has taken the government by surprise, and when the bourgeoisie have not taken a solid stand against the strikers. This was the case, for example, with the first Belgian strike in April, 1893, and the first Russian general strike in October, 1904. On the other hand the Dutch general strike (1903), the second Belgian general strike (1902), the second and third Russian general strikes, which did not take the government by surprise and which found little support among the bourgeoisie, have ended in checks which have exercised, long after the defeat, a depressing influence on the proletariat." What Vandervelde says here concerning the recent great strikes is no less true concerning the great American strikes and the great English strikes. There is immense significance in the fact that the greatest strike in our history taught Mr. Debs the necessity of capturing public powers, and the great general strikes of England, the middle of last century, taught Marx and Engels the same lesson.

During the last few years the European governments have adopted a more conciliatory attitude toward strikes than has ever been known before. In nearly all the great industrial countries, except America, strikes have been allowed more scope and the unions have been allowed more privileges than ever before. In many countries the right to strike, to boycott, and to picket have been granted to the unions by law. The governments, however hostile in reality, have more and more been forced to adopt at least the pretensions of impartiality. They have not dared to deny all rights to the strikers or to use the more savage forms of repression, which were formerly their regular practice. We even see instances nowadays of the governments voting

funds to support strikers and of the police being authorized to feed the families of strikers. The English government in nearly all the recent great strikes has fed the children, and in France the government has voted funds, after strikes have been concluded, to assist the families of those who have suffered. Now there is only one possible explanation of this marked change in the attitude of the governments of Europe toward strikes and that explanation lies in the increasing political power of the working class. Wherever the workers are strong politically, the government is increasingly careful not to take any act which will force the working classes more and more into the ranks of their adversaries. Indeed several great European strikes of recent years would have been considered failures had it not been for the concessions made by the governments—concessions which the strikers would not have been able to force from the employers. If, however, the governments knew that the breaking of strikes and the crushing of union men would have no effect upon the growth of the working class vote, if they were convinced that no matter how much they fought the industrial organizations, it would not add strength to the working class political organization, does any one doubt that every power of government would be used today, as they have been used in the past, to crush the unions and to break strikes? The working class of Europe knows well that it has two powerful weapons in its hands, and the governments have learned that it can use the vote when the strike fails. Furthermore, the governments of Europe have been made keenly sensible of this fact that wherever a strike is broken, the Socialist vote grows. For the working class, therefore, the anti-political action policy of the syndicalists is well-nigh suicidal. No working class political action simply means to relieve the capitalist class from all fear of political ruin. It means to leave that class untrammelled in its action of crushing the one and only form of revolt that the working class has chosen to employ. The attempt made to crush the unions through Taff-Vale decision was largely responsible for the birth of the British labor party. And if the working class of America were not imbued with this same fatal syndicalist doctrine of no class politics, the Hatters' decision, the injunctions, the use of the police and the army in times of strike would long ago have meant that every unionist in America would have been an active and enthusiastic Socialist.

(Continued next week.)

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International News Letter

Great Britain—At the eighth annual meeting of the Women Workers' League 78 delegates from 55 sections were present. The league is striving to further the trade union organizations of women and to represent their special interests. The organization of backward trades and the establishment of a wages board for the various home industries is due to its work. In the leading circles of the labor movement a plan has been earnestly considered for the building of a great labor temple which shall be the center of the movement. The project is estimated to cost £125,000. A bill has been introduced into Parliament whereby the working time for women and children in the clothing trades shall be only from 8:30 a. m. till 7 p. m., with two intervals amounting to 1½ hours daily, and Saturday only till one o'clock. Under present laws the workers may labor 10½ hours daily. The parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress agreed to invite the General Commission of German Trades Unions to send a delegation to the next Congress which will be held in Manchester at the beginning of September. The General Commission has accepted the invitation. Up to the present the United States and Canadian trade unions have been invited to this congress and it is now the intention to extend the invitation to other national centers. The ballot of the miners in regard to the movement for a five-day week resulted in 231,741 votes for and 171,270 votes against the proposal. As the majority was not sufficient the question will be brought before another conference.

Denmark—The Trades Union Congress this year, which will deal with the important question of the various forms of organization, will take place in Copenhagen on April 23d. Because 50 workers in a sugar factory and 130 coopers in cement factories demanded slightly higher wages the central organization of the employers has given notice to lock out 30,000 workers.

Norway—The Congress of the Trades Unions will commence on June 22d of this year at Christiania.

Finland—The president of the Trades Unions National Centre, Tokoi, who is a member of the Social Democratic group in Parliament, has been elected president of the Parliament.

Germany—A conference of 24 delegates of the building workers' organizations from eleven countries, on the occasion of the general meeting of the German Building Workers' Conference in Jena, decided that the next ordinary international conference should take place in Vienna. In Berlin in 1911, 9906 horses, and in 1912, 12,389 horses were slaughtered for consumption. In order to comply with the demand for meat many town authorities imported meat from Russia in spite of the protests of the butchers.

Hungary—The hotel, restaurant and cafe workers, who have already fought many bitter fights, are preparing themselves for the coming great struggle of the Hungarian proletariat. An imposing meeting of 5000 assistants decided to take part in the suffrage movement, after Dr. Landler, for the labor party, had appealed for their sympathy. The representatives of the various branches declared that all preparations had been made for the general stoppage of work.

Italy—The king of Italy lately granted an amnesty for political offenders, by which numerous workers, who had been sentenced to imprisonment for actions during strikes, etc., regained their liberty. Meantime, however, the law has been applied as rigorously as ever against the workers. In Naples a general strike has been declared as a protest against the action of the town authorities in raising the town octroi about

500,000 lire per year. This increase is said to be necessary to cover the amount of the contribution for the Tripolitan war.

Spain—A good sign of the progress made in ill-omened Seville is the arrival of the first number of the Masons' Trade Union's weekly paper. The trades unions affiliated to the National Centre at the beginning of this year numbered 147,729 members, against about 100,000 the year previous. Of this number are 80,000 railwaymen, whose organization has doubled in a short time.

France—The Socialists have laid a bill before the Chamber of Deputies for the introduction of the free Saturday afternoon for all workers. In Tourcoing 800 textile workers have been out for two weeks on a sympathetic strike. The ships' officers of a large company are on strike in Marseilles. The authorities fell in with the company's suggestion to lay the cause of the strike—it is a question, in particular, of wages—before an arbitrator. The officers agreed, but the company having found strike breakers now refuses to do so. In the Basket Makers' Union amalgamation with the Furniture Workers' Union is being advised, and it seems certain that the idea will mature.

Belgium—The Trades Unions' National Centre has recommended affiliated organizations to commence an energetic agitation from the free Saturday afternoon. The membership of the trades unions affiliated to the National Centre rose from the beginning of 1912 till October 1, 1912, from 78,845 to 129,334. Since then there has been still further increase, a clear proof that the political movement in Belgium does not draw the workers away from the task of building up their trades unions' organization.

Holland—The Federation of Transport and Carrying Trades is negotiating with other organizations of the transport trades in regard to the formation of an amalgamated union for the whole transport and traffic business. The bakers in Hague, of whom 70 per cent are organized, have joined in a combined wages movement. Owing to the obstinacy of the masters stoppage was unavoidable.

PICKET LINE PICTURED.

The Label Section of the Labor Council has taken a moving picture of the picket line drawn up in front of the shoe factory of Frank D. Hyman, whose employees were forced to strike against a reduction in wages. The picture is

about 270 feet long and will be placed on exhibition for the first time by the Label Section at the show to be given in the Valencia Theater on April 24th, to which admission is free and the public is invited.

Our longing to serve personally is often only longing for the personal reward of service; and love that serves in finite fashion often misses the mark.—May Kendall.

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BRUSKER SHOE CO.
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3013-3015 SIXTEENTH STREET:

Just received a full line of genuine Moulders' Fireproof Shoe. (Union stamped). Price, \$2.50. Also Dr. Yearma Cushion Sole Shoe, for comfort, style and wear. And the "New York" Policemen Shoe, genuine waterproof, stylish and durable. Don't forget the "Martha Washington" Shoe for the ladies; there is comfort, style and wear in them; we have them in ten different styles; for home and street wear.

Call and see us before buying elsewhere.
W. BRUSKER, Proprietor.

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Because we were bold enough to purchase 1200 hats in one lot, and because a well known New York manufacturer and importer wished to dispose of his samples and office stock, we are able to announce this



sensational sale. The lot is made up of silk and cloth hats in an unlimited variety of patterns, all colors and a host of novelty fabrics, entirely too varied to describe here. There are all sizes for men, young men and boys. You will find the duplicates of these hats in exclusive stores marked all the way from \$1.50 to \$3.00. Your choice in this sale, \$1.00.



WHEN IS A UNION MAN?

By William Nat Friend.

When is a union man a union man? When he pickets a Market Street store in non-union clothes, labelless hat, shoes, collars and cuffs, and with a non-union made cigar in his mouth? I am an honorary member of the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council. I recognize the necessity of organized labor using many methods in obtaining for the rank and file of labor in the industrial world the advantages that are gradually coming into vogue. But I do think that the one safest, sanest, easiest and most commendable means is being neglected. And I do feel that some of the most cumbersome, costly and antiquated methods, that should have gone to the scrap-heap long ago, are still being used to the detriment of natural progress toward the most up-to-date ways of settling labor disputes and developing labor potentiality.

As often as I look at the splendid success of the Home Industry League's campaign for the use of goods that bear the California label I think of what the trade union cause might become if its proponents made half as much of a crusade for the purchase of goods that bore the union label. The California manufacturers have discovered the worth of the label as an advertising medium and an economic power. While they are playing it for all it is worth—and it is worth a good deal or our merchants would not be paying good money for advertisements in connection with it—those who practically invented it, the trade-unionists, are letting its up-to-date values go miserably to waste.

I ought to be able to get union made goods in any store in this city with 50,000 trade unionists here always asking their dealers for goods with the union label on them. But the store keepers laugh at me. In many instances it is 'a new one on them.' I stole into the Sacramento Building Trades Council one night about a year ago. I do not know whether I was welcome at first or not. I only had the credentials of my calling. But as I arose to address them I remembered that I had gone out of my way to get collars, cuffs, shoes and hat bearing the union label, and, as a more distinguished citizen once did on greater occasion, I shied my hat et cetera into the ring and called upon them to match me.

But organized labor must not expect her well-wishers to go to extremes. The normal business of San Francisco would respond greedily to the insistence of fifty thousand customers for any kind or brand or character of goods. And today organized labor is missing its chance at that game which is only simple business, involving no rancor, no bitterness, no questions of propriety or fairness. It has the power to create a most adequate demand for union-made goods in every line of trade, manufacture and industry. It would revolutionize the present cumbersome methods of obtaining industrial advantage. It would stop the mouths of critics. It would win on merit.

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R. KRENZ, Prop.

2981 Sixteenth Street

All kinds of Repairing by Union Shoemakers, UNION STAMP ON ALL WORK.

First-class work done by machinery while you wait.

WHEN I GET A LOT OF MONEY.

By J. J. Galvin.

When I get a lot of money, I'll buy up the universe,
And pay Ella Wheeler Wilcox well to put the deed in verse;
My title then will stand the test of every known vibration,
For the poets will be flying high throughout all the broad creation.

I'll place Teddy on the Balkans with the biggest stick that grows,
And the dove of peace will hover o'er a world in sweet repose;
The sailor men will go to see the soldiers at the plow,
As we wouldn't have to fight for peace the way that we do now.

To every union member, at the age of thirty-eight,
I will give a million dollars and a chunk of real estate;
While to every lady member who goes broke on buying laces,
I'll give another million so that she can set the paces.

Sure, a line of airships will be run from Dublin to New York,
And one from San Francisco to the good old town of Cork;
Then I'll send the Irish home again to the tune of "Ballina Whack,"
And they'll have to give a promise that they never will come back.

The whole of Germany shall go to a grand St. Patrick's ball,
With that dear old river Shannon flowing lager through the hall;
And if the river should run low with the mighty thirst of men,
The fairies, with their mystic spell, will fill it up again.

The Englishmen and Scotchmen, the Norwegians, Swedes and Danes,
May frolic with the Indians on America's broad plains;
The Frenchmen can catch all the frogs and make the world a stew,
While I try to round up, once for all, that poor old Wandering Jew.

The Garibaldi Guard shall be forever on parade,
And the macaroni band will play the moonlight serenade;
The colored blokes, the brown-skinned folks, and the other sons of guns
Will feast on watermelons, chicken pies and cactus buns.

Then Hail, Columbia! Happy Land!—but here, lest I forget,
I'll give a pair of army shoes to each suffering suffragette;
So all ye sinful workingmen and every saintly woman,
Bow down and pray for me today and the good time that's a comin.'

Perseverance keeps honor bright; to have done is to hang quite out of fashion.—Shakespeare.

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Union Made
French Bread
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CEMETERY REMOVAL OPPOSED.

(By Cemetery Protective Organization.)

Following are extracts from the argument of Sydney Van Wyck before the law and legislative committee of the Labor Council:

If the bodies of the dead now reposing in the cemeteries of San Francisco are a menace to health, then it will be a hundred times more dangerous to exhume the bodies, and carry them through the streets of San Francisco to the cemeteries in San Mateo County. Data shows that where wholesale removals of the dead have been made, pestilence had followed in its wake. As in 1868, when the old Yerba Buena Cemetery was removed, smallpox broke out, the toll of death by smallpox alone being 940 that year, besides hundreds of deaths by other contagious diseases. The year before there had not been one case of smallpox recorded (these figures are taken from our city records), and every time there has been a wholesale removal of a cemetery we have paid in a toll of death. While, on the other hand, in proof that the local cemeteries are not a menace to health he cited that the people living in the vicinity of the cemeteries got their water supply from the burying grounds following the fire of April, 1906. He also called attention to the fact that a large number of hospitals are located in the vicinity.

Mr. Van Wyck ridiculed the argument that the cemeteries are needed for residential purposes. That is a fallacious argument that will not bear investigation. In the city of San Francisco there is enough real estate on the market to provide homes for a population of 2,500,000.

He scoffed the idea that the cemeteries have retarded the growth of the Richmond district. Go out into the Richmond district and see how densely it is populated. Compare the price of real estate in that section of the city today with the prices that prevailed six years ago. You will find that they have increased many hundred-fold. Certain so-called improvement clubs are being used by land speculators to further their schemes to get possession of the cemetery lands.

In speaking of the provisions of the cemetery removal bills, which cause the titles of the lots to revert to the cemetery corporations after the bodies have been removed, Van Wyck said: The real object of this clause in these bills is to get possession of the land. The bills might just as well have said that the titles to the lots should revert to the land speculators back of the scheme.

In answering the argument that the land is needed in order to continue the streets through to the Richmond district, he said: This is not true. Those back of the scheme do not contemplate continuing the streets through the cemeteries into the Richmond district. Their plan is to convert the land into residential parks, with avenues winding in and out, which will make the property a residential park for the rich. A place cut off from the rest of the city, an exclusive residence district for the so-called higher-ups. Don't deceive yourselves into believing that the aim of the people back of this scheme is to provide a place for the poor to build their homes; nothing of the kind. If this scheme goes through, the bodies of the poor now resting in their graves will be tossed aside to make room for the homes of the rich, where the wealthy will build their mansions in which they will hold brilliant functions and display their wealth. It is safe to say that the bodies of many of the poor will never be removed. That has been true in every case where a cemetery has been abandoned. If it be true in this case, when the rich will make their homes on these sites, and when they give their elaborate balls, they will be literally dancing on the graves of the poor. The rich will see that the bodies of their dead are removed. Is organized labor, representing the poor, going to stand for such a thing?

THE OTHER SIDE.

To Organized Labor:—The Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, in a circular addressed to the American Federation of Musicians, but sent to organized labor in general, allegedly to further the organization of musical instrument factories, in a cunning but unfair way, place the musicians in an unfavorable light before organized labor. Said circular creates the impression that the musicians are antagonistic to them, when quite the contrary is true.

The truth of the matter is that the Federation of Musicians for years has assisted the metal polishers to organize musical instrument factories, and has done so to such a degree as a union can reasonably expect from another union.

The statement in the metal polishers' circular, that the organizing of all the manufacturers of musical instruments would mean thousands of union men added to the ranks of organized labor, is not in accordance with the facts. Their own international president is authority for the statement that all musical instrument plants combined do not represent five per cent of their trade.

The organized musicians of this country, one and all of them, could lay down their instruments tomorrow and go out of business, and still non-union instrument manufacturers would flourish.

The instrument of a musician is his tool, and very often unless he has a tool of a certain kind, he cannot make a living. The same tool that fits one man does not fit many others. It is a fact that in a band a changing of mouthpieces alone among players of the same instrument will at once place them all up against it, and will absolutely put some of them out of business for the time being. A musician's physical make-up, and other conditions, enter into the proposition when he selects his instrument or tool. Some are never able to give satisfaction with a tool that perfectly fits another. Some makes of tools can never be used for certain kinds of work. Some of them cannot be duplicated in this country. We will not advertise this fact and hope that the metal polishers, in their own interest, will not force this issue to a trial.

The Federation of Musicians will continue to advocate and agitate for the unionizing of all band instrument manufacturers. It will continue (as it did heretofore) to insist that in the headquarters of its local unions no agents will be permitted to sell non-union goods; it will continue to send circular letters to the band instrument manufacturers, requesting and recommending the unionizing of their plants, but it cannot force members out of its organization for finding it impossible to use a tool which is not fitted for the work they must perform.

All we ask is fairness; we have learned the lessons that from the metal polishers, who owe to us, in part at least, the organizing of the musical instrument factories, we cannot expect it.

JOE N. WEBER,
President American Federation of Musicians.
OWEN MILLER,
Secretary American Federation of Musicians.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1913.

The labor haters of Los Angeles have driven Clarence S. Darrow to the verge of bankruptcy. He said last week while discussing the case: "I have been alone in this fight—that is, from a financial viewpoint—and it has just about cleaned me out. The average person does not comprehend how expensive court proceedings are, especially a trial that drags on for weeks and weeks, requiring scores of witnesses and a corps of lawyers. The savings of a lifetime have gone to keep a bunch of persecutors from throwing dirt on my character."

The San Francisco "Newsletter" ends an editorial with this absurd statement: "But if the men who belong to unions could see obvious things, or had any sense of logic, there wouldn't be any unions." We have always contended labor did not take the trouble to see enough concerning the devious ways of employers, but we always believed if they saw them there would be more unions. We are at a loss to know what the "obvious things" are that would destroy the unions if union men but saw them. We confess our utter inability to view the situation from the standpoint of the editor of the "Newsletter." Nature plays some peculiar freaks at times, but she evidently overplayed herself when she left a vacuum in the skull of the editor of the "Newsletter." Such a creature is, indeed, to be pitied.

By an order handed down by the Supreme Court of West Virginia, Mother Jones, Charles H. Boswell, Charles Batley and Paul Paulsen were remanded to the custody of the military commission at Pratt. The court, after having the question of the legality of the military commission argued before it for five solid hours, with its customary evasiveness, said it was not called upon to decide whether the military commission had power to try the petitioners. It being apparent, said the court, that the governor has power, under the law, to detain rioters during the continuance of the disturbance, they would not release the prisoners nor turn them over to the civil courts for trial. In the face of this dodging attitude of the court, the attorneys for the coal interests and the military court admitted that they were going to try the petitioners before the military commission. The court, however, ignored this fact and refused to give the petitioners a trial by jury, as is provided by the state and national constitutions. Immediately following the action of the court the military authorities announced they would begin the trials of their victims. The attorneys for the miners, H. W. Houston and A. M. Belcher, refused to prostitute their profession and lend the color of legality to this anarchial proceeding by appearing before the commission. Their advice to the prisoners is to refuse to have counsel or witnesses and to refuse to answer any questions of the tin-horn bunch of khaki jurists.

THE MINIMUM WAGE QUESTION

During the past week or two the question of a minimum wage for women has received unusual attention in the daily press because of a statement on the part of our Governor to the effect that he favored such legislation both by the State and the nation, and owing to an investigation being conducted by a committee of the Illinois Legislature in the city of Chicago.

The idea of establishing wages by statutory legislation, except on public work, is repulsive to organized labor of this city and this State, for various reasons which have been previously stated in the columns of this paper and need not be here repeated.

The retail dry goods merchants of California have come forward with a strong indorsement of a minimum wage, established by law, for women. Here are some of the indorsers:

California Retail Dry Goods Association—B. F. Schlesinger, president; A. S. Lvenson, secretary; The Emporium, H. Liebes & Co., Wolfe & Hawley, Louis Gassner, Inc., The Paragon, Schwartz & Goodman, Max Charles & Co., Prussia Company, I. Magnin & Co., Davis Schonwasser Company, L. Ransohoff, D. Samuels & Co., Newman & Levison, Marks Brothers, Hilson's Ladies' Toggery, Golden Gate Cloak and Suit Company, Prager Company, Hale Brothers, O'Connor, Moffatt Company, Livingston Brothers and Lippman Brothers of San Francisco; Kahn Brothers, Taft & Penoyer and H. C. Capwell Company of Oakland; J. F. Hink & Son, Berkeley and Eureka; Weinstock, Lubin Company and C. P. Nathan, Sacramento; S. C. King & Co., Marysville; The Wall Company, Long Beach; The Marston Company, San Diego; I. Loeb & Brother, San Jose and Radin & Kamp, Fresno.

Retail Dry Goods Association of San Francisco: B. F. Schlesinger, president, and S. S. Rau, secretary.

Retail Dry Goods Merchants' Association of Los Angeles—N. B. Blackstone & Co., Broadway Department Store, Bullock's, Coulter Dry Goods Company, A. Hamburger & Son, Jacoby Brothers, J. L. Lane Dry Goods Company, Muse, Faris Walker Company, Meyer Siegel Company, J. W. Robinson & Co., and J. M. Hale & Co.

Now, in the above list are men who have vigorously and persistently fought organization of both the men and women in their employ. They are, indeed, enigmas to us. They say they favor legislation of this character because it would be beneficial to their employees. If this be the real reason, then why do they oppose organization, which must of necessity be beneficial to them?

We believe the truth to be that these men take exactly the same view of the question as does organized labor, namely, that a minimum wage established by law would be detrimental to labor as a whole. This, we believe, is the real cause of some of the men mentioned above coming to the support of such legislation. We may be considered severe in our criticism, but we can only judge such men by their past conduct toward their employees.

At the last session of the Legislature some of these gentlemen strenuously opposed the passage of the eight-hour law for women. Did they do this because they believed the eight-hour day would be detrimental to the women workers of the State, or did they take the position because they felt it would interfere with their profits?

There are those, of course, who honestly favor such legislation, because they have not gone deeply enough into the question to understand it. They have merely glanced at surface indications, which, we must confess, give it a rosy hue, though in truth, it would be a stepping stone to slavery. Whether called a minimum wage or something else matters not. It all leads in one direction, toward slavery, and "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet." Organized labor wants none of it. The unions will take better care of the question of wages than will the California Retail Dry Goods Association. Labor is organized for that purpose, while the dry goods men are organized to increase profits for themselves. We take it this will not be disputed, though some of them may loudly voice their philanthropic leaning toward their employees.

Another phase of life, however, is being injected into the minimum wage question, that of the relation of wages to morality. We presume there is some connection between the two, but we are not among those who believe that any minimum wage likely to be established by legislation would materially affect moral conditions, either for better or for worse. While it might be possible to establish a minimum high enough so that it would greatly reduce the number of girls in the underworld, we do not believe it at all probable any such minimum would be established, and even if so fixed, we are doubtful as to the permanency of the beneficial results, because it probably would lead to a new adjustment of conditions, one with the other, and ultimately leave us just where we started. There is, however, room for speculation in this regard.

Fluctuating Sentiments

There is but one way to make the union label serviceable to the trade union movement, and that is by demanding its presence upon the articles you purchase. The demand is all it needs in order to make organized labor master of the field. Why not do your part in this work? It is worth while.

One Easter Sunday morning several years ago we were standing on a corner in a Middle Western city when two newsboys in a heated argument approached. They were perhaps ten years of age. One of them, with a superior air about him, said: "Say, mister, how did we come to have Easter Sunday?" We replied: "Easter Sunday is the day on which Christ arose from the dead." The reply apparently did not satisfactorily settle the argument, for both boys laughed heartily, and one of them said, as they started away: "Say, mister, you must have been a Sunday-school boy."

Here are a few New York news items from the Baltimore "Journal and Advertiser" of August 20, 1773: "The sloop Mississippi, Captain Goodrich, with the Connecticut military adventurers, arrived here from the Mississippi, but left for Pensacola. The country they went to explore they like well, having laid out twenty-three townships at the Natchez." Again: "Within this fortnight 5500 passengers have arrived at Philadelphia from Ireland." One more: "The form of government of the new province on the Ohio is received at Philadelphia, and the whole business relative to it will be finished by the July packet."

One of the last measures vetoed by ex-President Taft just before his retirement to private life, was the sundry civil appropriation bill. The reason for his vetoing the same was because of the attachment of an amendment which carried by 107 to 67, and was as follows: "No part of this money (\$300,000) shall be expended in the prosecution of any organization or individual for entering into any combination or agreement having in view the increase of wages, shortening of hours, or bettering the conditions of labor, or for any act done in furtherance thereof not in itself unlawful." Another amendment was also adopted similar in terms, excepting "producers of farm products or associations of farmers who co-operate or organize in an effort to obtain and maintain a fair and reasonable price for their products."

The all-around newspaper man should be able to write poems, mold public opinion, be persistent and consistent, hoe corn, discuss the tariff, preach the gospel, umpire a ball game, beat a lawyer, report a wedding, saw wood, describe a fire, solicit advertisements, make a dollar go as far as ten, shine at a social function, address a political meeting, assist as pallbearer at a funeral, measure calico, abuse the liquor traffic, drink whisky, vote for prohibition, subscribe to charity, go without meals, mind the baby, attack free silver, attack bi-metallism, sneer at snobbery, borrow money for a hobo, wear diamonds, invent alimony advertisements, overlook scandal, praise prize babies, delight pumpkin raisers, administer to the sick, help the afflicted, heal the disgruntled, cheer the downhearted, fight to a finish, set type, grind the handpress, bluff his creditors, serve the papers, sweep the office, move the world, scorn the flesh and the devil, be everything and see everything on this earthly footstool, exist on nothing and support a family on what he has left. Yea! Woe is the journalist, the door mat of the community.

Wit at Random

"Are you the same man who ate my mince pie last week?"

"No, mum. I'll never be th' same man again!"—New York "Mail."

He (cautiously)—If I should propose, would you say "yes"?

She (still more cautiously)—If you knew I would say "Yes," would you propose?—London "Evening Standard."

Lady—Why, you naughty boy. I never heard such language since the day I was born.

Small Boy—Yes, mum; I s'pose dere wuz a good deal of cussin' de day you wuz born—"Tit-Bits."

Greeble—Is that your baby?

Crawdon—No, sir; the possession is on the other side. He is not my baby; I'm his father.—"Christian Register."

"So you claim to be a literary man, eh?"

"Yes, sir. I wrote that book: 'A Dozen Ways to Make a Living.'"

"And yet you are begging!"

"Yes, sir; that's one of the ways."—Houston "Post."

An Englishman, who was spending his summer holidays in America last year, happening to take up a book on geography "for the use of schools," saw the following question and answer:

"Where is London?"

"It is the chief town of a small island off the coast of France."

Love a little, spurn a little, give a little, earn a little, laugh a little, cry a little, chaff a little, sigh a little, work a little, play a little, shirk a little, pray a little.

Grin a little, scowl a little, chin a little, howl a little, use a little, take a little, lose a little, make a little, run a little, lag a little, pun a little, brag a little.

Walk a little, roar a little, talk a little, soar a little, weep a little, breathe a little, sleep a little, grieve a little, mope a little, prate a little, hope a little, wait a little.

And future generations in our world of woe and love can do no more than follow "Life's Formula."—New York "Mail."

Says the Atchison "Globe": "A baby is about the only new thing a man can get in his house that will not make the rest of his furniture look shabby." It is very clear that the man who wrote this never had a good, healthy baby in his house.—Boston "Transcript."

Max and Pat were sitting opposite each other in a restaurant. Both were strangers.

Pat took a big spoonful of horseradish, thinking it was whipped cream, and the hot stuff made the tears roll down his cheek.

Max looked up in surprise to see Pat crying and said:

"What is the matter, my dear friend? Why are you crying?"

"Well, you see," replied Pat, "they just buried my father this morning, and my heart is broken."

"That's too bad."

"Won't you have some of this nice whipped cream?" asked Pat, passing the horseradish.

"Sure, I will," said Max, and he took a big spoonful, which made him cry even more than Pat had.

"What are you crying for?" asked Pat.

"Because they didn't bury you instead of your father!"

Miscellaneous

OUR HERO OF '63.

By Charles Clair Taylor.

Along in the winter of '63

A man braved the wrath of the world,
With pen in hand he made his demand,
And his banner of courage unfurled.

His memory will live forever,
Abraham Lincoln, the brave,
Who used his might for a cause so right,
Who freed the poor black slave.

Where are the Lincolns of other days?
Have they forever passed away?

Is there no man to save the white child slave,
Who labors night and day?

Who toil their poor, young lives away,
While we look and know and see;
'Tis a man we need to do the deed,
Of our hero of '63.

Oh, give us a man who will brave all men,
A man determined and true,
A man whose hand will reach the land
Of the poor and the rich man, too.

A man who will show the greedy rich
The error of their ways;
Who will do and dare, who is honest and fair,
Who will bring back the Lincoln days.

Who will give to the child its birthright,
And from labor set it free;
Who enforces the laws—who would die for his
cause—

As our hero of '63.

IMAGINATION.

By George Matthew Adams.

Imagination is the greatest asset that the world's Doers have ever had. Money, titles, estates—they are all cheap beside this marvelous gift.

Cultivate your Imagination.

You who read this—did you ever stop to consider that you would not be worth the free air you breathe were it not for the fact that you possess to some extent the power of Imagination?

Cultivate your Imagination.

People do the things they first see done. McAdoo saw rapid cars taking thousands of people daily under the Hudson River. Of course, people turned their heads and smiled. But McAdoo made real the Hudson tunnels. Marconi saw the messages of people thousands of miles away floating on the waves of the air and sounded off by a marvelous instrument. He was at once rated as crazy. But he went ahead and presented to an astonished world the unbelievable Wireless Telegraph!

Cultivate your Imagination.

People call America the "land of Opportunity." It is the land of imagination. Here the humblest rises to the greatest position of power. It's the working of Imagination that contributes largest.

Cultivate your Imagination.

The great Pericles once said "that a quick Imagination is the salt of earthly life, without which nature is but a skeleton; but the higher the gift the greater the responsibility."

Cultivate your Imagination.

Cultivate it in little things. Then the little things will become big things. Then the big things will take their place among the undying things. History is but the story of people who had Imagination.

Cultivate your Imagination.

American Federation of Labor Letter**One Angle of Inquiry.**

One feature has been injected into the Ohio State Senate probe committee's investigation of the rubber strike that is very liable to be interesting. One of the so-called organizers of the I. W. W. was asked what had become of the \$8000 which had been collected in that city from the strikers and he refused to answer, saying that "all money would be accounted for after the strike was over." These I. W. W. organizers are now leaving Akron for the alleged purpose of going West to secure funds to assist the strikers. There have been expressions of suspicion from some quarters that the money collected by this aggregation is not devoted in very great part to the needs of the working people, but is entirely used to defray the expenses of the "traveling warriors," and that very little, if any, of the money contributed by workmen on strike to the I. W. W.'s is devoted to the strikers' needs. A public detailed report of receipts and expenses would be an interesting document and throw light on I. W. W. fiscal operations.

Molders Win Strike.

Fifty molders who went out on strike three weeks ago at a Worcester, Mass., foundry because the firm refused to agree to the conditions contained in the new schedule which went into effect February 1st, have returned to work upon terms approved by the union. There remains now but one firm that has not as yet complied with the conditions. Much satisfaction is felt over the splendid manner in which the affairs of the organization have been conducted during the strike.

Federation Growing.

The average membership of the American Federation of Labor for the fiscal year 1912, as reported to the Rochester convention by Secretary Morrison, was 1,774,760. The average membership for the first five months of the present fiscal year, October to February, inclusive, shows an increase of 172,527, or a grand average paid membership on February 28, 1913, of 1,947,287. The month of January was the banner month in the history of the Federation, the paid membership for that month reaching 1,979,420. This latter figure is closely hugging the 2,000,000 mark, for with but the addition of 20,580 members for January, the goal would have been reached. The organizing campaign of the American Federation of Labor is adding members, and it is confidently expected that the prediction made last fall that a prodigious growth would be made in the coming year will be realized and the membership roll permanently fixed beyond the 2,000,000 mark.

To Employ Only Union Men.

At Nelson, British Columbia, the city council recently passed a resolution which requires the city to employ only members of labor organizations in that city. This is the second one of the provinces of British Columbia to adopt this method, New Westminster having inaugurated the plan some months ago. It is provided in the ordinance that union labor clauses are to be included in all civic contracts.

Wilson Without Salary.

The Department of Labor is established. William B. Wilson is its chief, but the bill creating the Department of Labor provided no building, staff, or salary for the Secretary; consequently, there is no money available to defray the expenses of running the department. However, this is the same condition of affairs that occurred when the Department of Commerce and Labor

was established, and at the opening of the extra session of Congress, which in all probability will occur on April 1st, an appropriation will be passed to cover the expenses of the department. This appropriation would naturally come under the sundry civil appropriation bill, and this bill, during the last session of Congress, was vetoed by the President, because labor unions were exempted in an amendment to the appropriation designed for the judicial department. It will, therefore, be necessary at the opening of the extra session to at once pass a sundry civil appropriation bill, in order that the salaries and expenses of other departments of the government may be met.

Just Blatant.

A so-called lecturer named James O. Fagan, who claims to have been a switchman, is reported to have delivered a lecture in Boston recently in which he said that the "Labor leaders are ruining the railroads, and that they have society on the run unless the Interstate Commerce Commission is called in." In addition, he says that when the Firemen's Union wants two men to do the work that is now done by one, in order to increase its membership, it gets the men, and it costs the railroad more money, and also that the Brotherhoods are steadily undermining the railroad service, while the politicians undermine the railroads. It might be observed that Fagan isn't "switching" any more—but he's working for the railroads just the same.

"Boxers" and Drivers Strike.

At Philadelphia, alleging discrimination against union employees, over 300 drivers and boxmakers are on strike. It was decided that as a condition precedent to the returning of the boxmakers and drivers a readjustment of conditions must ensue, and all demands be granted. The combination of drivers and boxmakers is a splendid fighting force, making the prospects bright for a victory in the near future.

Tailors' Long Strike.

At Toronto, Canada, on Saturday, March 1st, the tailors entered upon the second year of their strike. The fight started with the demand of the union for clean, sanitary workshops, fair working conditions, and a living wage. The International Union of Journeymen Tailors is assisting the local union in its fight.

Return to Work.

At Boston the differences between the cloak and skirt manufacturers and their striking employees have been adjusted. The workers, who numbered about 3000, or about one-fourth of all the garment workers on strike, will immediately return to work. The basis of the settlement reached follows closely the lines of the New York system of agreements now in operation.

Clark Confirmed.

Commissioner Edgar E. Clark, renominated by President Wilson, and confirmed by the Senate, as Interstate Commerce Commissioner, has been elected chairman of the commission by his colleagues. Mr. Clark was for many years president of the Order of Railway Conductors.

Steel Workers Get Raise.

Ten thousand employees of the Cambria Steel Company were given an advance in wages recently. The minimum rate for laborers now will be 17 cents an hour. It is problematical whether this slight raise will be satisfactory to the employees and it is also questionable whether these employees will be able to purchase a very large quantity of the stock offered bi-yearly by the steel corporation.

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MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, March 18, 1913, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Helen C. Welty, pianist, admitted to membership by examination.

L. W. Ford, Local No. 47, admitted to full membership from transfer.

Transfer deposited by G. Lewun, Local No. 12.

Transfers withdrawn: J. Vito, Jr., Local No. 10; S. Leggett, Local No. 462.

Dues are now due and payable, amounting to \$2, for the first quarter and will become delinquent after March 31, 1913. Please pay amount to A. S. Morey, financial secretary.

Following traveling members reported playing at Orpheum: F. J. Langford, Frank Pallma, both of Local No. 310.

The members of the Chicago Opera Company orchestra were entertained at a "Chupine dinner" by the local members of the Cort Theatre orchestra one day last week. Those present report a very pleasant time.

When contracting for engagements in front of or inside of markets or stores, for advertising purposes, members will please govern themselves in accordance with section 36 of the price list.

Permission has been granted members to play with the U. C. orchestra for minstrel show on March 28th at the Harmon Gymnasium, Berkeley.

H. Stahl left last Tuesday for Germany on a visit to his mother. He will be absent about six months.

The regular monthly meeting of the union was held on Thursday, March 13, 1913. The meeting donated \$25 to the boot and shoe workers on strike in this city, also \$25 to the striking garments workers in the East.

SACRAMENTO LETTER.

Tuesday, March 18, 1913.

The big wheel is turning, and the lucky numbers are drawn out of the committees.

Beginning Monday, March 17th, the bigger measures will be considered each night for two weeks before joint committees of both houses, in the Senate and Assembly Chambers.

Mothers' pension legislation has been considered at a public hearing on the Assembly side, and the Assembly Bill 36 by Mouser; A. B. 448, by Finnegan; A. B. 859, by Farwell, and A. B. 1108, by McDonald, were discussed at length. The Finnegan and McDonald bills received the most attention; both continue and enlarge the present system for administering relief for indigent mothers. Neylan, of the State Board of Control, stated that the McDonald bill was favored by the administration because it was based upon accurate information and did not overreach the State's ability to pay. Originally, the bill provided that counties must help by contributing \$6.25 per month to the support of each half-orphan or abandoned child. In order to insure the passage of this bill he agreed, however, to make such contribution optional. Overhead expense, including three special children's agents to supervise the system, would not amount to more than two per cent of the total appropriation of \$860,000. During the past year over 7000 children were assisted, 3000 of those were under the care of their own mothers. The overhead expense for administration of private charities was said to be as high as eighty-five per cent of their income. Mr. Gates explained that this is due to the fact that so-called "Associated Charities" organizations are mainly organized to "investigate" and administer only "temporary" relief, the main object being to "rehabilitate" the dependent poor.

A commission is generally held to be necessary to cope with the problem. As things now are, this State is said to have in vogue the best mothers' pension system of any State in the Union.

The Commonwealth Club bills regulating court procedure had an inning Monday afternoon before the Senate Judiciary Committee. The main object of these bills is to shorten the period of litigation and decision of civil cases. Statistics were produced showing that the average number of days elapsed between the beginning of an action and the time it was actually brought to an issue ranged from 207 to 296 days; the average time elapsed from the beginning of a case to its judgment in San Francisco was 804 days, or a little more than two years and two months, and in Los Angeles 518 days, or one year and five months; the average time elapsed between the beginning of cases and their final adjudication by the Supreme Court ranged from 2175 days for San Francisco, 1837 days for Alameda, and 1437 for Los Angeles cases, or about six, five and four years, respectively.

Legislation to remove property qualifications of jurors was initiated by organized labor, and hearings are being held this week. The State library has procured the following interesting information in regard to the qualifications of jurors in other States. Summarized we find no property qualification in the following States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin. Modified property qualifications exist in the following: Alabama, none unless person cannot read English; Colorado, male inhabitants who pay taxes; Indiana, freeholder or householder; Tennessee, male freeholder or householder.

States having the property qualifications are: California, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Montana, New York, North Carolina, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. Thus, progressive California is one of the few remaining States requiring jurors in all cases to be property owners and selected from the assessment roll. Is it not high time for progressive California to move on?

The first meeting of the Senate Committee on Labor and Capital was held during the past week and it soon developed what had all along been suspected that labor bills will encounter rough weather in this particular committee. The charge has been made that the Assembly Committee on Labor and Capital is biased in favor of labor. If this be so, capital may rest easy, for the Senate Committee on Labor and Capital seems to be biased the other way. During consideration of the weekly day of rest bill, Senator Juilliard of Sonoma County waxed eloquent in behalf of the poor cow, which would have to be milked by a stranger once every seven days. He did not consider this just and fair to the cow, but his sympathy did not seem to go as far as the man who milks the cow. So far as Senator Juilliard is concerned the cow is entitled to first consideration, and the workingman who works seven days a week is a minor issue.

At the instance of labor a bill has been introduced regulating and licensing detectives and detective agencies. Representatives of these agencies appeared before the committee and voiced their objections to certain features of the bill. Strange to relate, they found able champions in Senators Wright, Juilliard and others, who never heard of any detective discrediting his profession, etc.

The so-called cement bill, for the protection of the health of workers engaged in packing and

handling Portland cement, is still in the center of the stage. Although only a minor bill from a labor point of view, it has encountered more strenuous and open opposition than any other measure before the Legislature. High-priced lawyers, former members of the Legislature, and lobbyists galore are in Sacramento to see to it that this bill will not be enacted into law. Representatives of the "Cement Trust" have brazenly approached the labor representatives and suggested that this bill be withdrawn in order that other more important labor measures may receive consideration at the hands of the statesmen. Needless to say, so far as the labor lobby is concerned, every legislator will be given an opportunity to go on record upon this clear-cut issue. Briefly stated, the bill aims to protect the workers' health at a slight expense to a profitable and prosperous industry.

In last week's letter reference was made to the peculiar antics of certain so-called progressive statesmen. Since then it has been conclusively demonstrated that reactionaries and stand-patters are to be found among the Democrats as well as Republicans. Mr. Palmer of Napa distinguished himself by an oration consisting in a tirade against labor generally. Mr. Guiberson of Kings County, a Democratic Assemblyman, was the lone member of the Assembly to vote against the McDonald bill, providing for the regulation of labor for minors under eighteen years.

NEW STYLE IN HAWKSHAWS.

Detective Gumshoe (old school)—But this man could not possibly have committed the crime?

Detective Bludgeon (new school)—What of that?

"Well—er—"

"Of course he could not possibly have committed the crime. Do you imagine I'm looking for something easy? No sir! I propose to show the world what my method will do. I shall extort a confession from the fellow, and I shall convict him, and send him to the gallows in spite of his innocence, the best lawyers money can produce and a unanimous public sentiment. I, sir, am a detective, not a mere opportunist, who waits for the favoring breeze to carry him across."

The old style detective, realizing his hopeless inferiority, was speechless with shame and chagrin.

Much is wanting to those who covet much.—Horace.

SWISS

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2396 MISSION STREET
AT TWENTIETH

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held March 14, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m. by President Gallagher.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Mailers—Ferdinand Barbrick, vice Geo. Cheney. Delegate seated.

The chair called the Council's attention to the fact that the committee appointed on the Weller recall matter was ready to report, and it was moved that the report be considered at 9:30. Amendment, that it be considered at 10 p. m.; amendment lost and the original motion carried.

Communications—Filed—From Carpenters No. 22, Cigar Makers No. 228, Glass Workers, Carpenters No. 483, Machinists No. 68, and Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226, inclosing donations for the boot and shoe workers on strike. From Asiatic Exclusion League, announcement of meeting to be held March 16th. From Congressman Hayes, stating his position relative to the building of battleships. From Congressman Nolan, stating his position relative to the West Virginia miners' matter. From President Wilson, acknowledging receipt of telegram, and stating he was pleased to know that the appointment of Mr. Wilson as Secretary of Labor was approved of by labor. From Assemblyman Mouser, stating his position relative to labor legislation. From Assemblyman Finnegan, acknowledging receipt of Council's communication relative to State insurance. From Governor Johnson, acknowledging receipt of Council's letter relative to Senate Bill 905. From Senator Breed, relative to Senate Bill 905. From Senator Thompson, relative to Senate Bill No. 905. From Assemblyman Gabbert, in reference to Senate Bill No. 905. From Iron Trades Council, in reference to question of jurisdiction raised by Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. From Central Labor Council of Alameda County, acknowledging receipt of resolutions indorsing Senate Bill No. 905, and stating their representatives would assist in its passage by voice and vote. From the Secretary of Teachers' Pension Committee, thanking Council for its indorsement of their bill. From Wm. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, acknowledging receipt of Council's telegram and his appreciation for the kind sentiments expressed therein. From the Recreation League of San Francisco, inclosing minutes of their last regular meeting. From the Weekly Rest Day League of California, criticising Council's action relative to the one day of rest in seven. On motion, this communication was ordered filed and president authorized to answer. From Steam Engineers No. 64, stating they had indorsed the Kingsley eight-hour bill, and appointed a committee to circulate petitions. From Socialist Party, Branch No. 23, copy of resolutions adopted regarding the declaration of the United Railroads as to the extension of car lines or improvements of service.

From the Provision Trades Council, requesting the indorsement of Henry B. Lister for Superior Judge. Moved that the communication be received and request contained therein complied with; motion lost.

From Carpenters No. 483, inclosing copy of resolutions adopted by their organization relative to the attitude of the United Railroads regarding the extension of car lines and improvements, and requesting Council's indorsement. Moved, Council comply with request and all affiliated unions be requested to take similar action; carried.

From the Office Employees' Association, requesting the good offices of Council. On motion, the request was comp'ied with.

From Bro. Paul Scharrenberg, requesting that a number of speakers be sent to Sacramento on March 25th, for the purpose of presenting our side to the statesmen and public regarding minimum wage legislation. Moved the request be complied with. Amendment, that it be referred to executive committee; amendment carried.

From the Brass and Chandelier Workers' Union, relative to the Thos. Day Company hiring men in the East with the understanding they will pay the fare back. On motion, this communication was referred to the executive committee and copy ordered sent to the Labor Commissioner.

Referred to Label Section—From Electrical Workers No. 151, relative to the standing of Frank Cook with the leather workers.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From United Garment Workers of America, relative to the status of their strike. From the American Federation of Musicians, relative to circular letter issued by Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' Union.

From Central Labor Council of Alameda, relative to organizing post office clerks, and the opposition of Postmaster Schafer. Moved the matter be referred to executive committee, and a telegram be sent to Postmaster-General requesting if charges preferred against Bro. Haas contained a recommendation that said recommendation be held in abeyance until the matter is further investigated. Amendment, that the matter be referred to the executive committee with full power to act; amendment carried.

From the California Building Law Association, requesting Council to communicate with the chairman of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, asking it to refuse to countenance any amendments to the law. Moved the request be complied with; carried.

Delegate Schulberg submitted a copy of telegram relative to the trial of Mother Jones and several others in West Virginia, and requested that Council send same to the headquarters of the Miners' Union in West Virginia. On motion, the request was complied with.

"San Francisco, Cal., March 15, 1913.

"C. H. Boswell, care 'Labor Argus,' Cumberland, West Virginia.

"To Mother Jones and the numerous other selected victims facing drum-head court-martial in the State of West Virginia:

"San Francisco Labor Council earnestly and sincerely pledges you their moral, financial and any other support you might need to thwart the designs of the coal barons of West Virginia who have instituted methods that smack of darkest Russia. The drum-head court-martial verdict will not be accepted by organized labor. Be of brave heart and good cheer, organized labor must nip in the bud the new weapon that has been applied against labor in the State of West Virginia. We have nothing but contempt for contemptible courts and the most contemptible of contemptible courts in our opinion is a court composed of military commanders trying labor men such as is being staged in darkest West Virginia, a State in the United States. With cheers for the brave victims and with the knowledge that the strike of the West Virginia miners must be successful, we are, yours fraternally and in comradeship,

"SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

"John A. O'Connell, Secretary."

Reports of Unions—Cleaning and Dyeing Wagon Drivers—Reported they had organized, and requested delegates to demand driver's card when having anything cleaned or dyed.

Special Order of Business—The committee appointed to consider the matter of the recall of Judge Weller submitted its report, which was read. Moved report be adopted. Amendment, that that part of the report in which the committee expresses the opinion that Judge Weller

MATTIE M. BARKLEY

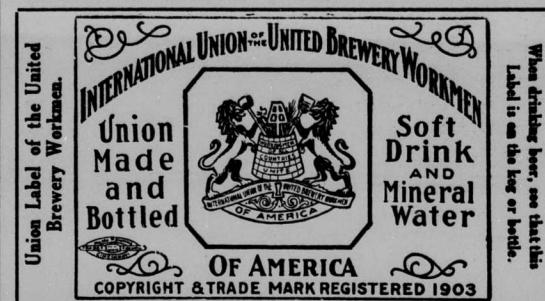
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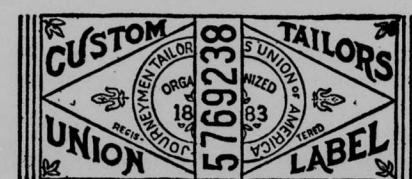
A GREAT NEW SHOW.

SAM MANN and His Players in "The New Leader"; 4—HUNTINGS—4, including Harry S. Fern in "The Trimmer Trimmed"; DAVID SCHOOLER, the Boy Pianist, and LOUISE DICKINSON, the Girl Soprano; MILLE, LA TOSCA and CO.; DOROTHY HARRIS, Singing Comedienne; THE GREAT TORNADOS; WILL DILLON; THOMAS EDISON presents his Greatest Invention TALKING MOVING PICTURES, Entirely New Program. Last Week—DIGBY BELL & CO., in "It Happened in Topeka."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

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Demand of your Merchant Tailor that this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

has not violated any of the requirements of his office be stricken out. Amendment to amendment, that the report be filed. The previous question called for and put. The amendment to amendment lost. A division being called for on the amendment, the secretary was instructed to count the vote, which resulted as follows: 61 in favor, 96 against. The motion to adopt the report was carried.

Label Section—Have taken pictures of the boot and shoe workers' picket line, and will exhibit them at the Valencia Theatre, April 24th.

Law and Legislative Committee—Report laid over for one week.

Executive Committee—On the complaint of Box Makers' Union against Mr. Levy of the Bottlers' Board of Trade, committee recommends secretary communicate with United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, relative to conditions of box makers in San Francisco; concurred in. On the wage scale and agreement of Press Assistants, committee recommends endorsement, provided Press Assistants will advise with executive committee before taking definite action; concurred in. On complaint of Newspaper Solicitors' Union against the S. F. "Call" and "Bulletin" in paying commissions, committee recommends a committee of three, consisting of Bros. Nolan, O'Connell and Gallagher, be appointed to arrange a conference with publishers; concurred in. On the request of Waiters' Union for a boycott on the White Lunch Cafeteria, committee recommends that Council declare its intention to levy a boycott on said cafeteria; concurred in. Wage scale of Sugar Workers' Union was laid over for one week. The agreement of Moving Picture Operators' Union was referred back to union for correction; concurred in. On Cloak Makers' matter, committee recommends the cloak makers be advised to live up to the laws of the Council; concurred in. On appeal for assistance from the Akron Central Council for rubber workers, committee recommends Council donate \$25; concurred in. On Switchmen's matter, secretary was instructed to make arrangements for sub-committee to go to Sacramento for purpose of seeing the Governor; concurred in. On the matter of closer affiliation of central bodies, committee decided to make it a special order of business for 9 o'clock Monday evening, March 17th; concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants ordered drawn for same.

On the report of Delegate McLaughlin in reference to the Alaska Packers' Union, it was moved the organizing committee be empowered to take matter up, investigate and report to Council; motion carried.

Bro. Tveitmoe was invited to address the Council, and spoke on the trial at Indianapolis; he also thanked the Council and affiliated unions for their loyal support.

Receipts—Garment Workers, \$10; Butchers, \$8; Stablemen, \$8; Bartenders, \$14; Housesmiths, \$16; Tailors, \$8; Bakers, \$16; Sheet Metal Workers, \$12; Structural Iron Workers No. 31, \$6; Mailers, \$4; Milkers, \$4; Cooks' Helpers, \$14; Sailors, \$20; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$12; Carpenters No. 22, \$20; Waitresses, \$14; Millmen No. 423, \$12; Glass Workers, \$12; Molders, \$10; Hoisting Engineers, \$6; Varnishers and Polishers, \$12; Bill Posters, \$2; Boiler Makers No. 25, \$6; Waiters, \$20; Bindery Women, \$8; Blacksmiths No. 168, \$4; Boiler Makers, No. 410, \$6; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$10; Ice Cream Wagon Drivers, \$2; Office Employees, \$8; Cracker Bakers No. 125, \$4; Cracker Packers, \$6; Steam Fitters No. 509, \$4; Steam Shovelmen No. 29, \$4; Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 4, \$2; Leather Workers, \$2; Mold Makers, \$2; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$2; Retail Shoe Clerks, \$12; Elevator Constructors, \$4; Coopers, \$8; Painters No. 19, \$20; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$6; Dyeing and Cleaning

Wagon Drivers, \$7; Label Section, \$5; Donations to Boot and Shoe Workers, \$475. Total, \$873.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; office postage, \$4.50; "Call," 75 cents; expenses of committee to Sacramento, \$30; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$21; W. N. Brunt Co., \$13.50; Chas. H. McConaughy, \$42; Chas. McConaughy, one script book, \$30; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$475; Label Section, \$5. Total, \$686.

Adjourned at 11:45 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

WHY IMMIGRATION IS NOW A MENACE.

Professor Fetter of Princeton, in his presidential address to the American Economic Association in Boston, Mass., has just formulated in an effective way an argument against further efforts to increase density of population in the United States, especially by fostering emigration from Europe and Western Asia. The argument comes at an opportune time, when much pressure is being brought to bear upon Congress and upon President Taft to nullify the new immigration law that a majority of the national legislators favor and would pass if left to obey reason and patriotic instincts. No doubt there will be dissenters from the conclusion of the Princeton economist that the United States has reached the "point of saturation," as it were, beyond which the nation cannot safely pass without suffering from an inevitable lowered standard of living for the masses, since consumers will have outgrown possible producing capacity. In Professor Fetter's opinion the day is now here.

Neither the sentimental optimism of one set of critics of the proposition deliberately to limit density of population by excluding prolific newcomers from abroad, nor the self-regarding commercialism of employers of labor who wish a supply of cheap labor, moves Professor Fetter from his contention. It is not a matter of altruism any longer, but a matter of preservation of national ideals as to modes of existence and living for a people that has achieved much. It is not a matter of increased wealth in goods and things for the few who profit by exploitation of cheap labor. Nor is it a question to be settled by the desires of the newcomers. If a family welcomes to it new members, the latter and not the former subordinate themselves, and it will probably be conceded that they should do so whether the matter be viewed from the standpoint of ethics or of manners. There are organizations of foreign-born Americans now busy bringing pressure at Washington, whose members apparently follow the rule that the guest is of more importance than the host, and that the beneficiary is greater than the donor and more to be considered when legislation is enacted.—"Christian Science Monitor."

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

The Orpheum bill for next week will contain seven new acts. Sam Mann will present "The New Leader," The Four Huntings, one of whom is Harry S. Fern, will appear in a new comedy, "The Trimmer Trimmed." Master David Schooler, known as "The Boy Paderewski," and Miss Louise Dickinson, "the juvenile Mary Garden," will contribute a miniature serio-comic musicale. Mlle. La Tosca and Company will introduce an artistic vocal and instrumental entertainment. Dorothy Harris, a chic, winsome and clever singing comedienne, will be included in the novelties. The Great Tornados, five men and one woman, will exhibit their wonderful gymnastic skill. There will be an entirely new program of Thomas A. Edison's Talking Moving Pictures. Next week will be the last of Will Dillon and Digby Bell.



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Mission Branch, 2572 Mission Street, Between 21st and 22nd; Richmond District Branch, S. W. Corner Clement and 7th Ave.; Haight Street Branch, S. W. Corner Haight and Belvedere.

December 31, 1912:

Assets	.....	\$53,315,495.84
Capital actually paid up in Cash	.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	.....	1,708,879.63
Employees' Pension Fund	.....	148,850.22
Number of Depositors	.....	59,144

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

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Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

And -- well, what's the use?

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the Barten-
der who waits on
you wears one of these
Buttons. Color: MAR.
GREEN ON WHITE.

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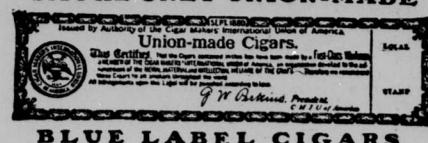
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JOHN W. HOGAN, Secretary.



MARCH, 1913

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

•Linotype Machines	545-547 Mission
•Monotype Machines	330 Jackson
•Simplex Machines	2565 Mission
(2) Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(116) Althof & Bahls	330 Jackson
(37) Altvater Printing Co.	2565 Mission
(114) Arnberger, T. R.	718 Mission
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance	1672 Haight
(211) Associated Ptg. & Supply Co.	440 Sansome
(48) Baldwin & McKay	166 Valencia
(185) Banister & Oster	516 Mission
(77) Bardell Art Printing Co.	343 Front
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(16) Bartow & Co.	516 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.	120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips	509-511 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press	138 Second
(139) Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian	340 Sansome
(65) *Blair-Murdock Co.	68 Fremont
(99) *Bolte & Braden	50 Main
(196) Borgel & Downie	718 Mission
(69) Brower, Marcus	346 Sansome
(93) Brown & Power Stationery Co.	327 California
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co.	880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin	739 Market
(8) *Bulletin	767 Market
(220) Calendar Press	933 Market
(121) California Demokrat. Cor. Annie and Jessie	
(176) *California Press	340 Sansome
(11) *Call The	Third and Market
(71) Canessa Printing Co.	635 Montgomery
(90) *Carlisle, A. & Co.	251-253 Bush
(31) Chameleon Press	3623 19th
(40) *Chronicle	Chronicle Building
(120) Co-Operative Press	2330 Market
(39) Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press	516 Mission
(206) Cottle Printing Co.	3256 Twenty-second
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal	44-46 East
(142) *Crocker, H. S. Co.	230-240 Brannan
(25) *Daily News	340 Ninth
(157) Davis, H. L. Co.	25 California
(12) Dettner Press	451 Bush
(179) *Donaldson & Moir	568 Clay
(46) Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.	897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press Inc.	718 Mission
(102) Fleming & Co.	24 Main
(216) Fletcher, E. J.	328 Bush
(53) Foster & Short	342 Howard
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(74) Frank Printing Co.	1353 Post
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(107) Gallagher, G. C.	311 Battery
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.	1059 Mission
(75) Gille Co.	2257 Mission
(56) *Gilmartin & Co.	Stevenson and Ecker
(17) Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(140) Goldwin Printing Co.	1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.	540 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.	325 Bush
(127) *Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.	263 Bush
(158) Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(113) Hegdahl & Snell	3684 Eighteenth
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co.	147-151 Minna
(150) *International Printing Co.	330 Jackson
(98) Janssen Printing Co.	533 Mission
(42) Jewish Voice	340 Sansome
(124) Johnson, E. C. & Co.	1272 Folsom
(94) Journal of Commerce. Cor. Annie and Jessie	
(21) Labor Clarion	316 Fourteenth
(111) Lafontaine, J. R.	243 Minna
(168) *Lanson & Lauray	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(50) Latham & Swallow	243 Front
(141) *La Voce del Popolo	641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The	643 Stevenson
(118) Livingston, L.	317 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.	2305 Mariposa
(123) *L'Italia Daily News	118 Columbus Ave.
(135) Lynch, J. T.	3388 Nineteenth
(9) *Mackey, E. L. & Co.	788 Mission
(23) Majestic Press	315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.	77 Fourth
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(79) McElvaine Press, The	1182 Market
(1) Miller & Miller	619 Washington
(68) Mitchell & Goodman	362 Clay
(58) Monahan, John	311 Battery
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.	343 Front
(117) Mullany, Geo. & Co.	2107 Howard
(115) *Mysell-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.	806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.	218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.	928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.	215 Leidesdorff
(105) *Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.	330 Jackson
(43) Nevin, C. W.	154 Fifth
(87) Norcross, Frank G.	1246 Castro
(149) North Beach Record	535 Montgomery Ave.
(161) Occidental Supply Co.	580 Howard
(144) Organized Labor	1122 Mission
(104) Owl Printing Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant	423 Sacramento
(59) Pacific Heights Printery	2484 Sacramento
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.	88 First
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.	755 Market
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden	509-511 Howard
(110) Phillips, Wm.	317 Front
(60) *Post	727 Market
(109) Primo Press	67 First
(143) Progress Printing Co.	228 Sixth
(33) Reynard Press	72 Second
(64) Richmond Banner, The	320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Recorder, The	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission

LABOR CLARION.

Friday, March 21, 1913.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

At the meeting of the Allied Printing Trades Council, Tuesday evening, March 18th, resolutions were indorsed opposing Senate Bill 849 and Assembly Bill 852, which are measures providing for the typewriting instead of printing of indexes to great registers and the adoption of which would mean a distinct loss of much legitimate business to the printing industry and the people engaged therein, and all without any saving to the various counties. Copies of the resolution were ordered forwarded to each Senator and Assemblyman from San Francisco County.

Copies of the newspaper and machine scale as approved by committee of the whole at the adjourned meeting of March 2d, have been distributed to the chapels, as have copies of the Seattle reorganization proposition, further consideration of which is a special order of business following initiation at the March meeting. The vote on the adoption of the newspaper and machine scale will be taken at 2:30 o'clock at the same meeting, following action by the union on the executive committee's recommendation on two sections of the scale re-referred by the committee of the whole.

The following letter to Jerry Galvin from John H. Marble shows that he has not forgotten the old boys: "My Dear Jerry: I thank you with all my heart for your cordial message of the 6th inst. relative to my appointment to the commission. I trust that you are well and prosperous. Give my regards to all the old boys. Sincerely yours, John H. Marble."

The father of Harry H. and Oliver P. Eads, now in Vancouver, died last week in Springfield, Ill. He had been a member of the Typographical Union forty-five years.

The editor of the Washington "Trade Unionist" evidently knows who is to get Sam Donnelly's job, as we clip the following from that paper: "There are many who receive 'The Trades Unionist' weekly who are indebted to this office for their subscriptions for a period of two, three, and four years. Before taking drastic steps towards the collection of same it is hoped that they will settle for this indebtedness. In talking with the man who is to be the new Public Printer about some of the conditions at the G. P. O., he was emphatic in declaring that no one would receive any consideration from him who owed money to the labor paper. We do not care to present a list of those who come under that category but unless they pay up we will be compelled to take their cases before the Public Printer as bills that we owe must be paid and we see no reason why those who owe us should not be held responsible. Pay up and avoid trouble."

UNION STAMP SHOE REPAIR SHOPS.

Union Shoe Store, R. Krenz, 2981 Sixteenth. J. F. Heinze, Shoe Hospital, 3281 Mission. J. F. Heinze, Shoe Hospital, 1712 Church. Cal. Shoe Repairing Co., 2796 Mission. Thos. H. Donovan, 1107 Market. Ed. R. Gaepfert, 4618 Mission. Nathan Finnigan, 3969 Twenty-third. H. A. Wood, Park Shoe Hospital, 700 Clement. Boston Shoe Repairing Co., 103 Third.

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Between 23rd and 24th

SAN FRANCISCO

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones. Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 804 Mission.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Bear Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bear Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th. Blacksmiths—Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Shubert Hall, 16th and Mission.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boller Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, 507 Mission, R. 307.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.

Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 804 Mission.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 804 Mission.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chafeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave, S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate Ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 P. M., at 343 Van Ness ave.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet every Thursday evening, 804 Mission.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th, headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Filters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.
 Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
 Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
 Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 A. M.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
 Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.
 Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
 Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.
 Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.
 Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.
 Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
 Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
 Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.
 Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—146 Steuart.
 Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.
 Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.
 Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.
 Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
 Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
 Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
 Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
 Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
 Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall; M. Boehm, secretary, 1115 Pierce.
 Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.
 Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.
 Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
 Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.
 Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
 Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
 Pipe Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 437 Bryant.
 Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
 Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
 Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.
 Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.
 Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.
 Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
 Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.
 Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.
 Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters 343 Van Ness ave.
 Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.
 Sall Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
 Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.
 Ship Scalers No. 12,881—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Washington Square Hall.
 Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
 Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
 Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
 Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.
 Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.
 Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
 Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
 Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
 Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
 Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
 Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.
 Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.
 Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th ave., Richmond District.
 Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.
 Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
 Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
 Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
 Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.
 Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Rm. 237, Investors' Bldg., 4th and Market.
 Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.
 United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
 United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.
 Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.
 Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
 Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 151 Mason.
 Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
 Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Notes in Union Life

The following deaths have been reported during the past week in union circles: Matthew Finnigan of the painters, Eugene E. Sweeney of the hodcarriers, P. E. George of the steam engineers, Arthur J. Eaton of the riggers and stevedores, and Harold Meyerhoffer of the drug clerks.

A donation of \$25 to aid the local boot and shoe workers on strike was made at the regular meeting of Bakers' Union No. 24. The local also sent \$5 to a baker of Newark, N. J., who lost one of his hands while working at the trade.

During the week three of the men who are picketing the Frank & Hyman shoe factory, Barney Salner, Theodore Hooper and Leo Dueber, were arrested on warrants charging them with disturbing the peace. They will be tried today before Judge Shortall. The situation is encouraging and the strikers are confident. A benefit ball in aid of the striking boot and shoe workers will be given Saturday evening, March 29th.

The Bartenders' Union will hold its annual outing, games and family reunion on Sunday, April 6th, in Shell Mound Park, Emeryville. An attractive program has been arranged. The union at its last meeting paid \$62 in benefits to sick members, donated \$10 to the shoe workers on strike and initiated six candidates.

The Joint Council of Teamsters has appointed the following committee to co-operate with the Police Department and the street committee of the Board of Supervisors in order that the traffic ordinance be enforced: S. T. Dixon, M. E. Decker, James Fisher, Michael Casey and J. J. Morris.

John I. Nolan will be the guest of honor at an informal reception and smoker to be tendered by the Molders' Union next Tuesday night in the Labor Temple.

The Stationary Firemen's Union is working for the defeat of legislation that will provide for the licensing of all steam engineers in the State. At the last meeting of the union a committee from the Steam Engineers' Union vainly endeavored to change the attitude of the stationary firemen toward the pending legislation.

P. E. George, past president of the Steam Engineers' Union, and for twenty-eight years a member of that organization died Tuesday night at Mary's Help Hospital in this city.

OPPOSE RECOGNITION.

At a mass meeting of citizens of Oakland, Berkeley, Fruitvale, Melrose, Elmhurst, and Alameda, held here on March 9, 1913, under the auspices of the Socialist party and indorsed by the Central Labor Council of Alameda County, resolutions were passed protesting against the recognition of the infamous Diaz-Huerta regime as a civilized government and censuring the actions of United States Ambassador Wilson as contrary to the spirit of the American people and at variance with our traditional principles of law, liberty and progress. It was furthermore urged that if any contestants be recognized it be the constitutionalists who are legally entitled to such recognition. C. H. McCARRON, Chairman. JAS. B. OSBORNE, Secretary.

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Do you want to buy the HIGHEST QUALITIES IN foot-wear at the Lowest Prices? Then come TO US. We will sell you shoes that Look Better, are Better and Wear Better than any shoes you ever bought before.

200 Styles to choose from, for Work or for Dress wear. Every pair Union Stamped. And they are so priced that you Save from 50c. to \$1.50 on EACH PURCHASE.

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BLUCHER CUT LACE SHOES

Fancy Perforated Sides—
High Grade Quality—Newest Style Pattern—Hand Welt Extension Soles—
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Personal and Local

Frank Roney, veteran member of the local Molders' Union, is confined to his bed with heart trouble at the home of his son at Alhambra, Cal.

At an open meeting of the Sailors' Union held in their hall last Sunday afternoon, Andrew Furuseth and Patrick Flynn explained the seamen's bill as passed by Congress and vetoed by President Taft. Resolutions were adopted urging the passage of a seamen's bill at the special session to be called by President Wilson in April.

The California State Federation of Labor is sending to all affiliated unions resolutions urging all to carefully see to it that the union label of the carpenters appears upon all boxes, the upholsterers' label upon all upholstered goods, as a large number of Japanese are engaged in this business; and upon all cigars, because a vigorous fight is being waged by many jobbers against the Cigarmakers' Union label. Remember these labels.

J. Stitt Wilson, Mayor of Berkeley, will speak at Scottish Rite Hall, corner Sutter Street and Van Ness Avenue, on Sunday morning, March 23rd, at 11 o'clock, his topic being "The Secret of Spiritual Power." At 8 o'clock P. M., in the same hall, Mr. Wilson will deliver the fourth of his series of lectures on "Jesus, the Hero of the Common People."

Frank Merryfield, a member of Cooks' Union No. 44, has been appointed general organizer for the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, with jurisdiction over the California district. Merryfield will co-operate with International Vice-President Frank Sesma in conducting a campaign of organization among the culinary workers and bartenders of this city.

At the meeting Sunday afternoon of the Asiatic Exclusion League a protest was made by the executive committee against that section of the Birdsall alien land bill which will permit the leasing or renting of land in California to aliens who may not become citizens of the United States. It was decided to endeavor to have the

bill so amended as to eliminate this particular clause, so that the bill, if passed, will prevent aliens not only from purchasing land in California, but also from leasing or renting same. It was also decided to ask the assistance of California Congressmen in securing a Congressional investigation of the conduct of Charles Nagel while administering the affairs of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The Labor Council last Friday night voted to refrain from taking part in the Weller recall matter and leave the question to the decision of the individual voters without recommendation.

O. A. Tveitmoe addressed the last meeting, related his experiences during the trial, and thanked the council, unions and individuals for their work in obtaining bail for himself and E. A. Clancy.

The controversy between the Pacific Council of Electrical Workers and the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company over the question of a wage increase has been settled and all danger of a strike is averted. The vote of the 41 locals representing about 2500 men of Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho, Nevada and Arizona was canvassed at the San Francisco headquarters Monday night and the result showed that a considerable majority of the electrical workers favored acceptance of the company's offer of a daily wage increase of 25 cents, in lieu of the 50 cents increase demanded. This action was largely influenced by the fact that the company agreed to include five more crafts in the agreement, which otherwise would not have received a salary increase. These five are rackmen, powermen, batterymen, test boardmen, repeatermen and cable splicers' helpers. They will all receive a raise of 25 cents per day.

The business agent reported at the meeting of the Janitors' Union that with the help of the Musicians' Union he had unionized the janitors of the German House. A donation of \$5 was made to the striking boot and shoe workers of this city and four candidates were admitted to membership.

THREE PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

Editor of The Labor Clarion, San Francisco, Cal. Dear Sir:—Anticipating the onrushing throngs for 1915, as well as in the interest of the host already with us, I am constrained to ask of the citizens of our great city three very pertinent questions:

1. Where can the public thronging our streets get a drink of water? On our main thoroughfare, Market Street, between Jones and the Ferry, I have discovered only four drinking fountains. Only one of these is sanitary. Portland has numerous running sanitary fountains, the gift of one public-spirited man.

2. What conveniences can be effected for public toilets? The growing necessity of this is very evident.

3. Where in this great city can we temporarily care for the increasing army of unemployed, self-respecting men and women until they can honorably help themselves? The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. are already full to overflowing.

All three of these problems are daily emphasized in my contact with an increasing number who pass through my office. Count me as a partner in any possible solution of the above crying needs. Very earnestly yours, ALBERT EHRGATT, Employment, Vocation and Publicity Secretary, Y. M. C. A.

GARMENT WORKERS' STRIKE.

Many of the employers throughout the country, outside of New York, are signing up with the Garment Workers' Union, and agreeing to the same conditions provided for in the New York settlement.

There are, however, about 60,000 still out in different parts of the country according to the following telegram to Secretary O'Connell of the Labor Council from B. A. Larger, international secretary of the Garment Workers' Union:

"We still have twenty-five thousand out in Greater New York, fifteen thousand out in Rochester, ten thousand in Boston, and about twelve thousand in Philadelphia. Will write you further in a day or two."

Every man takes care that his neighbor shall not cheat him. But a day comes when he begins to care that he does not cheat his neighbor. Then all goes well. He has changed his market cart into a chariot of the sun.—Emerson.

ANNOUNCEMENT

DR. MAX WASSMAN

Chief Dentist of the Union Hospital Association

wishes to announce that he has opened a first-class dental office in rooms 1114-1120 Hewes Building, corner Market and Sixth Streets, where he is prepared to do dentistry in all its branches.

Dr. Wassman makes a specialty of administering anaesthetics, both general and local, for the purpose of making all dental operations painless, and his office is equipped to do dental crown and bridgework, fillings, or make artificial teeth, according to the latest methods, at reasonable prices.

The readers of the "Clarion" are invited to call at his office and have their teeth examined, and can rest assured that they will receive courteous treatment. Consultation Free.

Office hours from 9 to 5 p. m., Sundays, 9 to 12.

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